

Case study hitachi

Business



In 1900, he graduated from the electrical engineering department of Tokyo Imperial University. Following his graduation, he joined a mining company as an engineer in its power plant.

From there, he went on to several electric power companies. In 1906, he joined the Sahara Mining Company at its Hitachi copper mine as an engineering section chief. Although his main duties at the mine were to ensure stable supply of electricity and to maintain the mine's electrical equipment, he and his colleagues began working on the manufacture of a five horsepower electric motor.

This marked the beginning of the development that would become Hitachi, Inc. was founded by Adair in 1910. However, because it was started as an in-house venture of the Sahara Mining Company, the owner of Hitachi was Focuses Sahara, the President of the mining company, not Adair.

Hitachi Ltd. was incorporated as an independent company in 1920. Adair acted as the Managing Director of Hitachi from 1910 to 1929 and the President from 1929 to 1947. In 1947, Adair was ordered out of this position by the U. S.

Occupation authorities.

In 1951, this order was lifted and he returned to the company as Chairman Emeritus. Almost immediately after his return, he died on October 5, 1951. However, since Adair was (Anaheim Adair 1874 – 1951) was still working within the continent to the mining industry, he could not be the president of

his own company. Instead, he acted as the managing director from 1910 to 1929, during which time Hitachi Ltd.

Became incorporated as an independent company. About Anaheim Dairy's Hitachi ay 1915 Adair had increased his little five HP motor too 10, 000 HP water turbine.

About 10 years later, Hitachi constructed the first large-scale DC electric locomotive in Japan. Soon Hitachi was building refrigerators, electron microscopes, and the first cars for the Shinkansen bullet train. In 1929 Adair was finally made president, a position he held until 1947 when he was forced out by the U.

S. Occupation. He was reinstated in 1951, but died shortly thereafter. Still, after Dairy's death, Hitachi continued to succeed and move in new directions. In October 1970 Hitachi Construction Machinery Co.

Ltd. Was established.

In one year it was already developing advancements in the industry by manufacturing the world's first fully hydraulic crawler crane. Five years later it developed the Earth Pressure Balance Shield Machine, which won the Japan Society for The Promotion of Machinery Industry Prize. Hitachi teamed with Deere & Co. In 1983 in the first of many global joint ventures.

Together they produced a supply of hydraulic excavators. In the late 1980s and early '90s, Hitachi moved into the production of wheel loaders, bulldozers, and road construction machinery. The 1990s saw a continuation of Hitachi diversifying.

<https://assignbuster.com/case-study-hitachi/>

It joined with Samsung Heavy Industries Co.

Ltd. To develop a series of crawler cranes, established Euclid-Hitachi Heavy Equipment Inc. in the US to release new models of hydraulic excavators, and created Heifer Hitachi Excavators Co. Ltd. in China to manufacture off-road dump trucks. Currently Hitachi Construction Machinery Co.

Ltd. 's main product line is a variety of hydraulic excavators, but it also markets wheel loaders, off-road dump trucks, tunnel boring machines, and other products. It has manufacturing facilities in Europe, the U. S. , and Asia, with head offices in Tokyo, Japan.

Hitachi Today Hitachi current president is Kazuo Faraway and the head office is based in Tokyo, Japan. It has major subsidiaries in North America, Europe, and Asia. It placed No. 48 in the 2007 Fortune 500 rankings and third amongst electronics companies. It employs over 384, 000 people with 2006 revenues of US\$87 billion.

It still remains expansive in its variety of involvement in many industries.

Hitachi received much acclaim in 2007 from the world of computer technology for its introduction of the Normal's first one-terabyte (TAB) hard drive.